

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 Hamburg Barque
"GALATHEA,"
MATTHEW, Master, 375 Tons
Register, will load at Whampoa
for the above Port, and has room for a
limited amount of Cargo, for which, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 Hamburg Barque
"CERES,"
LORENZEN, Master, 388 Tons
Register, will load at Whampoa
for the above Port, and has room for a
limited amount of Cargo, for which, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1888.

Notices to Consignees.

"GREENHAM" FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES OF C. M. H. 1 case Mer-
chandise, are hereby informed that the
goods have been landed and stored in the
godowns of the undersigned at Consignee's
risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1888.

"VIRGEN DEL CARMEN" FROM
MANILA.
CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-
named Vessel, will please send in their
Bills of Lading for counter signature, and
take immediate delivery of their goods.
Cargo impounding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at the risk and
expense of the Consignees.
J. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1887.

CONSIGNEES OF
J. B. H. 270 Barrels.
J. B. H. 18 packages Merchandise,
ex "SUTHERLAND" from New York, are
hereby informed that the above mentioned
Goods have been landed and stored in our
Godowns at the expense and risk of the
Consignees.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1887.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES CO.
NOTICE.
THE following cases have been landed and
stored at the risk and expense of the
Consignees, who are requested to take im-
mediate delivery.
Ex Alpha, 7th September.
H. M. & Co. 1 case Sundries.
Ex Tyne, 6th December.
Ex Dornal, 7th January, 1888.
G. A. 1 case Watches.
B. T. 581, 1 case paper.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 20, 1888.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
We have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE
to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr.
C. JAMESON in our Firm ceased on the 9th
September last.
The Business will in future be carried on
by Mr. Z. BASTON under the Name or
Style of JAMESON & BASTON, as heretofore.
JAMESON & BASTON.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888. 2ap

NOTICE.
As my Engagement ceases in May next,
all outstanding Accounts for the past
Two Years must be sent in immediately for
payment.
MARY HASTLOW BANDLE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888. 16my

NOTICE.
THE Business of the Undersigned will be
carried on at Peddar's Hill, Mr.
EDWARD R. HOLMES having retired from
the same.
GEO. HOLMES,
Ship and General Broker.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. H. P. M. WACHSMA and H.
ALFRED URMANN ceased to be Part-
ners in our Firm since the 31st December
ultimo.
GAYMANS & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1888. 1mar

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
A. D. MEXICO in our Firm, ceased
on the 31st day of December, 1887.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1888.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.
S. L. PEELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 16, 1887.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance
Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto
carried on by myself, will henceforward be
conducted under the style or Firm of J. S.
Hook, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1887.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day commenced Business as
Ship Broker.
S. L. HEINEMANN.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888. 3fs

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A.
FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the
1st day of November, 1888.
A. FERGUSON & Co.

THE Business will be henceforth carried
on under the same Name by the Un-
dersigned.
A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS, and
HENRY FIELDS,
Hongkong, December 16, 1887. do 16-88

Notices of Firms.

URING the absence of Mr. J. H. LADD
from the Colony, Mr. T. CUMMIE
LADD is authorized to sign our firm per pro-
curation.
LADD & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1888. 4f

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been
admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
W. O. VAN OORD in our firm ceased
on the 1st January, 1888.
ROSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1887.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Ge-
neral Commission Merchant under the
style or Firm of VAN OORD & Co.
(Sd) W. O. VAN OORD.
Yokohama, October 24, 1887. 4f

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1887.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
a General Commission Merchant, under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1887.

TRADE & TRUTH,
General & Commission Agents.
NAGASAKI.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C.
SAUNDERS will undertake the Business
of my Marine Surveying at this Port.
E. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Fochow, August 1, 1887.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the
business hitherto carried on by
H. J. DAINO, Esq. at Fochow, will be
conducted by the Undersigned.
J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop M'n,
Fagoda Anchorage,
Fochow.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto existing be-
tween DOMINGO DO ROSARIO, ALEXAN-
DRE MARCAL, JR. and ANTONIO DOS SANTOS
in the Printing Office at Fochow, was
dissolved on the 12th November, 1887.
ROSARIO & Co.
Fochow, November 16, 1887.

WITH reference to the above, the Busi-
ness hitherto carried on by Messrs
ROSARIO & Co. as Printers at Fochow,
will be conducted by the Undersigned, who
have this day established themselves as
Printers under the Firm of ROSARIO, MAR-
CAL & Co.
DOMINGO DO ROSARIO,
ALEXANDRE MARCAL, JR.
Fochow, November 16, 1887. 20fo

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
W. A. STURROCK in our Firm ceased
yesterday by lapse of time.
BOYD & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1888. 1ap

Insurance.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insur-
ance on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1887.

SAMARANG SEA AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SARANGANI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Macao for the above named
Company are prepared to grant Policies
covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
RAYNAL & Co.
Macao, Aug. 4, 1888.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Paid Up Capital, \$500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong and China for the
above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies at Current Rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1887.

New Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-
RITIMES DE MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
INDIA ANTONIO LINES, HONGKONG AGENCY.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE G. LLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES,
NOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

THE departure of the Company's steam-
ship "DOMINION" is postponed until
shortly after the arrival of the Steamship
"DUPLEX" expected from Shanghai on
or about the 28th instant.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 23, 1888.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIP
PAINTERS.
JOHN PATTERSON & Co.
House and Ship Painters, Copper-
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, Queen's Road West, and
Aisleong's Yard, Praya West,
Hongkong, November 4, 1887.

New Advertisements.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Agency
of this Company has been opened in
Macao, under the care of Messrs. Margeson
& Co., and that Captain Carroll has been
appointed Surveyor for the Company at
that Port.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, September 28, 1887.

FRENCH.
THE Advertiser, a PARISIEN, is desir-
ous of giving some French Lessons on
moderate terms. Address X. X., care of
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, September 25, 1887.

ARQUET, GAMES, TOYS, &c., &c.,
in great variety, at
MISS GARRETT'S Millinery and Dry-
goods Establishment, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, December 9, 1887.

DIRETTORE BARI, the new DIET, so
highly recommended by the Faculty
to those suffering from derangement of the
Digestive Organs. Can be procured from
GEO. GLASSE,
The Victoria Dispensary.
Hongkong, December 10, 1887.

Just landed ex Mail Steamer, the
following ARTICLES suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, &c.
"TEAM" RING Perfume DISPENSER.
S. Perfumed FLOWERS.
MAGNO BOUQUET.
Musical PERFUME.
Fancy TOILET BOTTLES and PERFUME.
Peculiar and New PERFUMES.
PAROIS.
YLANG YLANG.
Hungarian Ash Scent CASE.
TOILET CASES.
TOILET BOTTLES in Leather, Tortoise
Shell and Pearl Cases.
Perfume FOUNTAINS.
Rose WATER CRACKERS.
And various other NOVELTIES of the
Season.
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, December 16, 1887. 31s

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CHRISTMAS and Wedding CAKES.
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Ratafia &c.,
BISCUITS.
BONBONS and EMMEL'S ROSE WATER
CRACKERS.
Presentation Boxes of BONBONS.
MINCEMEAT. CAVIARE.
Choice new FIGS & Bloom MUSCATELS.
Chocolate BONBONS, Carlsbad-WAFERS.
Nougat d'ABRICOTS. Assorted Dessert
FRUITS.
Grouse in GRAVY. Truffled CHICKENS.
Truffled ORZOLES. Potated Sevens SAL-
mon.
Rabbit, OX and Reindeer's TONGUES in
Jelly.
Christmas TREE and Christmas TREE ORNAMENTS.
STEREOSCOPIES, GRAPHS, SCOPES.
New Operatic Transparent VIEWS.
Meridian CALENDARS, Novel DICE, and
ROUGE ET NOIR.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, Astro-
nomical TELESCOPE, Courier BAGS,
Writing CASES.
Bronze FIGURES, Meerschaum PIPES,
and Cigar CASES.
Hongkong, December 9, 1887. 4f

MULLER & CLAUSSEN
BEG to announce the arrival from Eng-
land of their New Stock of FANCY
GOODS, consisting of—
Gents' Silk and Wool, Flannel, and
Long Cloth SHIRTS.
Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambwool
DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.
Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambwool
SOCKS.
Ladies' Cotton and Merino STOCK-
INGS.
Gents' COLLARS, in all the newest
styles.
Derr's Town-made KID GLOVES.
Derr's Buck and Dooskin DRIVING
GLOVES.
Cherry's Paris Silk and Drab BELT-
HATS, FANCY SOX, RIBBONS, CAM-
BRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES,
UMBRELLAS, CHOLERA BELTS,
Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES, PEU-
FUMEY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES,
COMBS.

And every article requisite for the
TOILETTE.
WALKING STICKS & CANES
in great variety.
Hongkong, December 28, 1887. 4f.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN
BEG to invite the attention of the Public
to their
New and well selected Stock of
FANCY AND OTHER CLOTHES,
FOR THIS SEASON,
which they have just received from Eng-
land, and which are suitable either for
SUITS, FROCK, MORNING AND
SHOOTING-COATS.
AND FOR
OVERCOATS & YACHTING JACKETS.
Being provided with an
EXPERIENCED CUTTER
in every branch of the Trade, in constant
communication with some of the most
fashionable houses in London and Paris,
they are now well prepared to execute all
orders, connected with this
DEPARTMENT, WITH PUNCTUALITY
AND DISPATCH.
NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS,
LADIES' RIDING HABITS,
(After the newest and most graceful designs.)
A Stock of last Season's
READY-MADE CLOTHES,
selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent. on
original prices.
FOR STYLE, ECONOMY, AND
PERFECT FITTING.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1887. 4f.

CASTOR OIL in cases of twenty Gallons
each, or in quantities to suit Purchas-
ers.
To be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, December 10, 1887.

FOR SALE.
DE SOUZA & Co.'s
RACE BOOKS.
PRICE, 21 EACH.
Hongkong, January 17, 1888. 24s

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
150 CASES Marine's Aromatic BIT-
TERS, superior quality.
100 cases SHERRY.
100 " PORT.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1888.

PAPERS ON CHINA.

THE SIXTH SHEET of this Publication
will be issued next week, and will con-
tain, besides other interesting Articles, the
whole of Mr. Williams' recent "Notes
on Southern Manchuria"
CONTENTS OF "PAPERS" ALREADY ISSUED.
Sheet I.
Notes on Formosa, by R. Swinhoe, Esq.,
F.R.S., H. B. M. Consul at Formosa.
The Mahomedans in China.
A Lecture from Chinese History.
A Chinese Execution.
How Mahomedans came to be allowed to
smoke.
A Chinese Almanac.
The Nineteen.

Sheet II.
The "Peking Gazette."
The Governors of the Eighteen Provinces of
China.
The Grand Canal.
Philology.
China in the North.
A Reminiscence of the North—Five years
ago.
Ancestral Worship.

Sheet III.
Formosa.
Coal and Railways at the North.
Chinese Ironworks.
Effect of the Study of Chinese upon Euro-
peans.
Knowledge of Chinese.
Lunatic Asylums.
Cremation Services at Bangkok.
Passioes.
Effect on Officials of the Study of Chinese.
Religion in China.

Sheet IV.
Formosa—Treaty with the Savages by the
U. S. Consul at Amoy.
The Salt Trade.
The Late Sir F. Bruce.
Railways in the North of China.
Chinese Olds and Ends.
The Northern Ports.
Customs' Officials.
The Right of Disfranchise.
History of Fochow.
Chinese Literary Examinations.
Chinese Pawn-Brokers.
Formosa.

Sheet V.
A Mandarin's Journey across China in the
Twelfth Century, by Wm. Frederick
Mayers.
Calcutta to China.
The Capital of China.
An interesting Journal—The "Rover".
Tragedy at Formosa.
The Chinese Language.
Chinese Olds and Ends.

These "Papers" were commenced in
September last, and the Articles above men-
tioned are reprinted from the following jour-
nals, which are duly credited in the body of each
sheet:—*Journal of the Geographical Society*,
China Mail, *Supreme Court and Consular
Gazette*, *Hankow Times*, *North China Daily
News*, *Shanghai Recorder*, *North China
Herald*, *Fochow Advertiser*, *Missionary
Recorder*, *Customs' Reports on Trade*,
Friend of India, *Singapore Free Press*, *Siam
Monitor*, and *Fraser's Magazine*.

The "Papers" are published at the China
Mail Office at intervals of about a month or
six weeks. 10 pp. Royal 8vo. Price, 25
cents per sheet. When a sufficient number
of sheets has been issued to form a Volume
of (say) 350 or 400 pages, a Title Page and
Index will be printed for subscribers' use,
without charge.
China Mail Office, Jan. 21, 1888.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 23, *Fusigama*, Brit. steamer, 710,
Oullinghai, Shanghai via Fochow, Jan. 17
and 21, General—D. LARSEN & Co.
Jan. 23, *China*, from Canton.
Jan. 23, *Amoy*, from Whampoa.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 23, *Vision*, for Saigon.
23, *Emma*, for Hilo.
23, *Douglas*, for Calcutta.
23, *Dever*, for Singapore.
23, *Loburn*, for Singapore.
23, *Peking*, for Manila.
23, *Bel King*, for Shanghai.
23, *Cadia*, for Shanghai.
23, *Marque de la Victoria*, for Manila.
PASSENGERS.
Per *Fusigama*,—Messrs. Ferguson, Mac-
calman, Fonseca and Boyd, and 23 Chinese.
Stanley, for Guam.
Amoy, for Ningpo.
Friedrich, for Whampoa.
Frederick, for Java.

SHIPPING REPORT.
The Brit. steamer *Fusigama*, from Shang-
hai via Fochow, reports the first part of
passage thick weather, the latter part fine
weather and steady N.E. monsoon till ar-
rival in port.

QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 23rd January, 1888.
OPIMUM.—Patna, New, ... \$672
Benares, New, ... 607
Malwa, ... 710
Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/3
Credits 6 ... 4/5
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 21 1/2
Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Rs. 21 1/2
Bar Silver, 37 dwts. B., ... 11 1/2 per c. pre.
Suez, ... 11 1/2 per c. pre.
Mexican, ... 2 per c. pre.
Gold Leaf, ... 20.35
English Sovereigns, ... 4.65
Australian Sovereigns, ... 8
China Company Shares, ... 25 per Share.
H. & W. per c. dook, ... Old, 25 per cent pm.
Do do do, ... New, 15 per cent pm.
H. & B. Bank Shares, Old, 8 per cent pm.
Do do do, ... New, 1.
Union Dock Shares, ... 20 per cent dis.

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 23rd January, 1888.
Barometer, ... 30.246 3 P.M.
Attached Thermometer, ... 67.0
Dry Bulb, ... 66.0
Wet Bulb, ... 61.0
Maximum S. Bar., ... 63.0
Minimum S. Bar., ... 59.0
Max. Sun's Rays, ... 112
Minimum on Grass, ... 56.0
Previous Rain on Grass, ... 0.00
24 hours, ... above, 0.00
Wind, ... N.E. N.E.
Force, ... 5 2
Cloud, ... 1 1
Ozone, ... 4 3
Weather, ... Fine. Fine.

BIRTH.

Dec. 3rd, 1887, at Bradpole, Dorset, the
wife of the Rev. W. R. DEACH, M.A., of a
Daughter.

DEATH.

On the 6th Dec. last, at St. Vaast-la-
Hongrie, Captain E. DEKREUX, late in com-
mand of the French ship *Tyffette* in Chi-
na, at the age of 52 years, after a short
illness.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1888.

THE P. M. S. S. COMPANY AND
ITS POSITION.

It seems somewhat strange to find that
scarcely has the Pacific Mail S. S. Com-
pany inaugurated its magnificent scheme
of communication between California and
China, than it has already become the
mark for an organized and systematic
"opposition," not merely confined to the
general sense of that word, but including
grave charges against its directors as to
their probity and judgment. Were these
latter the mere outpourings of a few dis-
contented shareholders, individually con-
vinced that the very good percentage now
yielded by their investments in the com-
pany was not enough to justify their
reasonable hopes, they might be consigned
to the limbo in which these utterances
usually find their end, and would cer-
tainly demand but little notice, except in
an incidental way, from public journals.
But they come before us in all the glories
of large type and sensation headings, the
Alta California introducing the "card of
the opposition" in the following terms:—
"Charges of Fraud and Extravagance—
Immense Salaries—High Commissions—
Vast Expenses—Offer of Discontented to
Do the Square Thing—Reply of Directors
—Charges Answered—Vast Business—
Necessity of Paying High Salaries, Etc."
Such an introduction is enough to arrest
the attention of the reader who, (if he be
English), will be amused to find the said
"card" and the reply of the Directors in
juxta-position. We propose to extract
from these documents the pith of the
charges made and the Directors' reply
thereto.

After stating that the P. M. S. S. Co.
"holds a virtual monopoly of the great
inter-oceanic trade" of the American con-
tinent, and that it should be managed
with enlarged views, to increase the na-
tional commerce and profits; and that as
it is an American enterprise, it ought to
be managed solely with the view to ad-
vance American interests: it asserts that
under the present management, this is
not so. It then proceeds to point out
that the dividend declared is vastly below
that which is yielded by the business of
the company; that the charges of "fraud and extravagance,"
to which we will allude presently, and the
whole concludes by a strong condemnation
of the use of side-wheel steamers in
place of screws, and an assertion that the
practice of giving all the contracts for
machinery to one firm, the "Novelty
works," because some of the Directors are
interested in it, is fraught with injustice
to the shareholders and the public. We
have thus summarised the charges, to
which the replies of the Directors are
straightforward enough. They defend
their accumulation of capital by stating
the great outlay incident to the establish-
ment of that branch proving at first a source
of expense without profit, the apprehension
of a great foreign competition, and of a
failure to obtain a further concession for
the transit across the Isthmus of Panama,
as their reasons, and assert that the pos-
session of large cash means is absolutely ne-
cessary to resist opposition and advantage-
ously conduct so important an enterprise.
The use of paddles in place of screws is
successfully defended by an appeal to
statistics of expenditure, as regards coals,
&c. Upon the monopoly given to the
"Novelty works" no remarks are made,
and the silence of the Directors upon this
point is to be regretted. It would have
been better to boldly avow that the En-
gineer firm in question, being one of the
leading houses in America, and fully com-
petent to turn out the necessary machin-
ery, the Directors preferred to employ a
firm in which they were interested, to
others, owned or shared by parties in-
imical to their interests.

Thus far there remains but little to be
argued against the direction of the com-
pany, but it is to more serious charges
that the paragraph we have already al-
luded to relates. They may be briefly
summarised as follows:—
1.—That the present managers sold last
winter 50,000 shares of stock to one or
more members of the Board of Directors at
\$200, making \$10,000,000 in cash, when
the market price was \$220 to \$230, and
they afterwards took back a portion of the
same stock by private agreement at \$150
when the market price was \$125.

2.—That there is paid to Walls, Fargo &
Co., of which Mr. Louis McLane is Presi-
dent, a commission of five per cent. in
gold on all freights earned by the Company,
and this is unnecessary and improvident;
3.—That they believe that it is unneces-
sary to pay a brokerage of five per cent. to
one firm on the charter of all the vessels
freighting coal for the Company to the
ports on the Pacific Ocean, the brokerage
on which would amount, at five per cent.
rate, to over \$70,000. The service of
obtaining these charters could as well be
done by the regular officers and clerks of
the Company, or brokers could be employed
to do the work at probably \$5,000, and
surely \$10,000 per annum would be a
liberal compensation.

4.—That they believe that the salary of
\$25,000 in gold to the President is exorbi-
tant, and that the whole system of the
management of the office in New York
and elsewhere is extravagant, and such as
no individual would tolerate in the conduct
of his private affairs. The office expenses
of the Company are charged to be over
\$500,000 per annum.
5.—That they believe that there is not
the slightest reason for the hiring of the
present officers in the Brown Brothers &
Co. building, at a rent of \$20,000 per year.
6.—That the officers in Wall street are
not kept for the convenience of the stock-
holders, for they are not allowed to exa-
mine even the names of the stockholders,
except when a mandamus is obtained from
the Supreme Court.

Such are the charges as stated against
the Directors, and the only answer to
these relates solely to the salary of the
President, who they state, obtains \$15,000
in gold a year, and one-half per cent com-
mission in dividends. Without in any
way expressing a belief that the directors
are guilty of conduct which verges
strongly on dishonesty, we, in common
with all who wish well to the line, can-
not but regret that as they saw fit to
notice the charges made at all, they did
not rebut those which most seriously
reflect on their personal and official
character. We are not able to speak
from personal experience of where the
line is drawn in the United States be-
tween "outness and roguery," but trust
that the conduct complained of has kept
some considerable distance within the
former mark. Meanwhile we cannot
resist quoting from the same issue of the
Alta which furnishes the "card" and the
directors' explanation, a story which
illustrates the views entertained by some
citizens of the union:—

Not long ago, says the *Mobile Advertiser*,
the Cashier of a well-known bank informed
the Directors that he wished to resign.
He was supposed to be a poor man in a
comparative sense, and they asked him if
he could afford to resign.
"Yes," said the Cashier, "if I could not
I would not."
"How is that? We thought you had
nothing but your salary."
"Gentlemen," said he, perfectly cool,
and frank, "I have used the money of the
bank—used it liberally. But the bank has
not lost anything. I saw chances, made
the best of them, and returned every dollar
I took. I have enough now, and want to
resign. Have the books examined, you
will find everything straight. It may have
been wrong to use your money, but there's
nothing lost, and it's not worth your while
to make any trouble."

They did not make any trouble, and
the lucky Cashier is now a member of
the best society in New York. Whether
he is director of a steamboat company, the
Alta saith not. But the directors
who pass over in silence charges like the
above, while replying to other portions
of the very document which contains
them, can scarcely blame the public, if
their morality be held as upon a par with
that of the "Honest Cashier."

GAMBLING IN HELLGOLAND
AND HONGKONG.

The following is a report of what was
said in the House of Lords on Dec. 3rd,
in reference to the gambling licenses.
It is rather long, but very interesting;
and we have taken the liberty of placing
two bits of it in italic type:—

Lord Tannin wished to ask two ques-
tions deeply affecting the honour and
character of the country. He was induced to
do so because he understood that an ordi-
nance, had come home from Hongkong
licensing some gambling houses in the
colony. At the time that he held the seals
of the Colonial office a similar ordinance
came home, and he felt it his duty to
recommend that the sanction of the Crown
should not be given. It was reported in
the papers that the sanction of the Crown
had been given in the present instance,
but he had since received information which
led him to doubt that such was the case,
and the noble duke probably would have
no objection to give their lordships accurate
intelligence upon the subject. At a place
near home there was reason to believe
that a notorious public gambling-house had
also been established. Hellgoland during
the summer was very much resorted to for
purposes of health and bathing, especially
by the citizens of Hamburg; and these
complaints that their young men, belong-
ing principally to mercantile houses, were
there attracted to the gaming table to the
serious injury of their interests and pros-
pects. It certainly was not creditable to
this country that a gambling-house should
exist under British protection so close to
our own shores. He remembered that when
at the Colonial office he had sent out
peremptory instructions to put an end to
the system, and he now heard with some
surprise that it was still in existence. He
wished to ask the noble duke whether he
was prepared to lay upon the table any
papers showing what the facts in

Buckingham said it was Heligoland the gambling existence, and was no evil, which ought to be the earliest possible opportunity last renewal of the property was held, would not expire until he had been in communication with the authorities of the island, governor, as to whether be discontinued earlier; doubtful whether, undergements of the colony,

that would be possible. Certain funds belonging to the opium of the island had really no other security than the income derived from this property, let and used as gambling-house. Foreparently instructions, however, had been given to the Governor to see that during the current year, and as far as necessary during the remainder of the lease, the revenues should be applied to no other purpose than to the reduction of the debt charged upon this property, so as to facilitate the purchase of the earliest opportunity of what really might be called one of the institutions of the island. There would be no objection to lay on the table a copy of the lease, if one existed in this country, and, if not, one could be applied for. With regard to Hongkong, it was quite true that an ordinance was sent home from the colony in 1806, which provided for the general improvement and for the maintenance of order and the fines to be levied. This contained a clause to the following effect:—"And whereas the evils of gambling in the colony would be born thence, notwithstanding the application of the penal laws in force for their prevention, and it is expedient to devise and adopt further measures for the gradual control and ultimate suppression thereof, be it therefore enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to frame and promulgate regulations, on such conditions as may be deemed expedient, for the total suppression, in the meanwhile for the better limitation and control, of gambling in this colony, with power from time to time to alter and amend such rules and regulations or repeal the same or any part thereof." A copy of that ordinance arrived in this country in the latter part of the 1806, and came under the notice of the noble lord who was then at the head of the Colonial Office. A considerable investigation, the noble lord considered to the conclusion which was expressed in his despatch to the Governor of Hongkong; to the following effect: "Looking at the special circumstances and the state of society to be found in the Chinese community at Hongkong, I am led to the conclusion that the evils arising from this apparently necessary and necessary regulation, require exceptional treatment." That despatch of the noble lord was dated in November of last year, and on receiving it the *Governor of Hongkong* remonstrated against the limitation proposed, and argued very strongly in favour of a practice which appeared to have been very common in some of the Chinese cities—namely, that of granting Government licences to gambling-houses, not with the view of putting them down, but with a view to their further regulation, and, of insuring that no other such houses should be opened. This remonstrance from the Governor came into his (the Duke of Buckingham's) hands almost immediately after he had undertaken the duties of his office of the Colonial Office, and he at once proceeded to review the circumstances which had induced the Earl of Carnarvon to give the instructions objected to by the noble lord. The Earl of Carnarvon further stated he found that the view taken by the Governor had recently been put forward by the authorities of Hongkong. At the time when the noble lord (the Earl of Carnarvon) and Lord Stanley were at the Colonial Office a long correspondence took place upon this subject, in which it was distinctly announced that Her Majesty's Government could not and would not sanction the raising of revenue from the system of gambling, but that they would not the system hitherto adopted by the police the number of gambling-houses and of those frequenting them had considerably increased instead of diminishing, and that the Government of the colony had found themselves unable to put down the evil. The facility with which the practice was carried on he found to result from the system adopted by the proprietors of the gambling houses, the regularity of the police—a system, which, of course, had the effect of countervailing effect upon that force. After a careful consideration of the whole subject, he had come to the conclusion that the decision arrived at by his noble predecessor was an upright one, and that the first step towards the suppression of these houses was to obtain a fuller knowledge of them by means of a compulsory registration of the houses. In the circumstances he informed the Governor that he would not sanction any departure from the previous instructions, and that any charges that might be made on the registration of the houses should be such as should merely meet the expenses incurred in keeping them under surveillance and the control of the police. In the meanwhile, the rumour that it was the intention of the Governor to grant licences had spread through the adjoining towns. Various persons were making to the Governor of Hongkong a demand for keeping gaming houses in Hongkong. In consequence of the spread of these rumours, he had considered it necessary to repeat to the Governor his instructions that no revenues could be permitted to be raised through granting such licences, and that his ultimate purpose be directed towards the ultimate suppression of these houses, and not towards drawing a revenue out of them. In consequence of the rumour, to the despatch of those instructions, a certain number of these houses had been registered, and that considerable fees had been paid by their proprietors; but at the present moment the Government had not received from the Governor a copy of the rules and regulations under which the registration had taken place, neither were they aware of the manner in which the Governor had taken into the matter. The noble lord stated that his noble predecessor had in view in the instructions they had sent to the Governor of the colony, was to secure the ultimate suppression of these gaming-houses, and they never for one moment thought of permitting revenue to be raised by means of licensing such places. There certainly appeared to be an inordinate desire in the colony that the revenues should be raised by any means except that of taxation; but those who advocated this course were not in support of Her Majesty's Government. The Governor had intimated his opinion that in a very short period, if stringent means were adopted, the evil of gaming would be extirpated in the island in the same manner that piracy was put down, but the opinion of Her Majesty's Government was that the spirit of gambling was innate among the Chinese population, and although it might be greatly mitigated, the evil could not be entirely removed within the limits of the island. The Governor. In conclusion, he had to say that he had no objection whatever to laying the ordinances upon the table of his lordship's house, but that he was not quite content to lay upon the table a correspondence which was not yet brought to a conclusion. (Heat heard.)

LOCAL

We are requested to state that Mr de Solla's Concert advertised for to-morrow will be held in its usual place. The advertisement in our first page had gone to press before this intimation was received.

THURSDAY will be no publication of the *China Mail* on Saturday next, in consequence of that being the first day in the Calendar of the Chinese New Year. A reference to our files shows us that this is "according to custom," which is a "tyrant" in ever so many respects in life, it men choose to submit to it. In this case we would rather honour it in the breach than in the observance; but then there comes in the *ad hominem* plea: "S'pose Englishman chin-chin his New Year, what for no Chinaman?" It is difficult to set aside such an argument, and the result to the Hongkong public is, that they will have their eight-page edition of the *China Mail* to-morrow, instead of on Saturday evening. The *h hiatus*, however, will be supplied by an "extra" early on Monday morning.

We take the following items of Bangkok matters from the *Siam Monitor* :—

We understand from good authority that H. B. M.'s consul, in company with all the British merchants and a number of British gentlemen residents here called yesterday morning (Dec. 24), on H. E. the Kalahomah to greet him on his arrival. He was beautifully greeted plain of the new light-house, the authorization of the erection of which we had the honor to notice in our columns some time back. H. E. most graciously received them, and on their departure his band played several British airs and ended, with "God save the Queen."

We have to note during the past week the departure of H. E. M. Duchesne de Bellecourt, Minister for France, and suite on board the steamer *Albatros*. He will now probably proceed to his post at Batavia where we hope he will give as much satisfaction as he has rendered during his short stay to the public of Bangkok.

We learn that three junks flying the flag of the United States, and owned by Chinese men, having the protection papers granted them by J. M. Hood, Esq., have been stopped by the Siamese authorities in passing Bangkok.

We hope and expect that when the British Government shall have established a Branch Consulate at Rahaeng, which we are glad to learn is now contemplated, that the postal facilities between this city and Cheuangmai will be much improved. May that time quickly come. A half-way House at Rahaeng of some Christian Government would be a great improvement for the European interests, all kinds in that section of the Laos-country which seems destined to increase rapidly.

THIS arrival in our harbour (Colombo) of the fine steam frigate *Misere*, 22 guns, carrying the flag of Commodore H. de Chailly, was announced last evening (Dec. 10) by the frigate firing 21 guns, which salute was returned from the Fort—at least there were 10 or 11 guns from the Fort, as it is said some one of the authorities concerned miscalculated the number of guns in the frigate's salute, and so a full Royal Salute had to be fired from our ramparts this morning to atone for this blunder! The Governor's Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp went on board the "*Misere*" during the afternoon yesterday to invite the Commodore to give a dinner to the staff, but he preferred delaying his landing till to-day, notwithstanding the attraction offered by last night's "at-home." Accordingly a guard of honour of the 69th Regiment with the regimental Band was in attendance at the wharf shortly after noon to-day to receive the Commodore who landed in his barge accompanied by one or two of the Frigate's Officers and the Governor's Aide-de-camp. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Fort to the *Misere*, and the troops presented arms and the Band struck up our National Anthem, as the Commodore and his party stepped ashore and proceeded to the carriage that was in waiting to convey them to Queen's House. Commodore de Chailly is a portly, middle-aged French gentleman, with an open, affable countenance and striking bearing—a fine specimen of a naval Captain. We understand that he is the Commanding Officer of the frigate in the Eastern Sea. The *Misere* is a steam frigate fitted with all the most recent improvements and a model of Naval Architecture. The Commodore's barge was towed by a steam launch, which is quite a novelty and a great improvement on the old style of things.

CAPTAIN BAKKER, of the Dutch steamer *Konink der Nederlanden*, reports having passed several vessels bound to this port at Banks Straits, among which was the Government chartered *Troopship Coldstream* from London, which vessel was lying at anchor, owing to strong adverse winds and currents, and desired to be reported. He has on board the *Relief Battery* of Artillery for this Colony.—*Nratis Times*.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of students was held yesterday afternoon, in the Supreme Court House, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society. H. E. the Governor occupied the chair, and was supported by the Lord Bishop, the Chief Justice, and the Revs. Messrs Warren (sec'y.), Beach, and Vaughan (from India). Among the others present were—General Brunker, Mr. F. Parry, Mr. C. O. Smith, Messrs. Black, G. H. Russell, Hunt, a large number of ladies, nearly all the clergy of the district, and others.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the Secretary (Rev. C. S. Warren) read the Report drawn up for the occasion, which, while giving a general sketch of mission work in China, spoke of what the Committee and agent of the Bible Society had been doing. Many thanks were given of the Old and New Testaments have been gradually translated through the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire; and the work was extending, a greater number of missionaries being employed this year than formerly. Having given a sketch of the various mission societies' operations—especially in Canton and its neighbourhood, in which city a large number of copies of the Scriptures had been circulated on the occasion of the assembling of the literary association, the Secretary then reported, concluding, calling upon all to support this Bible Society, on the ground that, as the Scriptures had raised England as a nation and Englishmen as individuals, so it was calculated to do to any people.

[illegible]

work carried on by the various missionaries there, and he was delighted to see his Missionaries the Wesleyans and the Londoners, and the great principles of the Bible, which were the great principles of all true union. This was an age, continued his Lordship, which was fond of judging by results. And what then was the Society doing? At home, in France, in America, in New Zealand, India; and here in China its direct influence was felt. There was no spot in the world where missionaries had not been sent, and that they did not at once send about themselves, was a great fault in the subject was at once too grand for him to speak upon; and he would refer all interested to the report, where they would see that the work was true, real and progressive. The Society had a strong claim upon their sympathy, which they would not be so likely to set aside their responsibility after the arguments of his friend the Chief Justice. His Excellency then moved the first resolution, which was followed by the second, this meeting fully recognizes the duty incumbent on Christians to employ all suitable means for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures throughout the world; and hailed with thankfulness to God, the labours of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Christian and Heathen lands.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, in addressing the meeting, began by saying that he had not come to the meeting without any arguments whatever as to the object of their meeting together, as he believed, that they wanted none, and were there because they were convinced of the worthiness of the object in view. As one of the inhabitants of this Colony, he could not but express his feeling, that it will become the duty of a British Colony to preside on such an occasion. He believed he was one of the oldest of the inhabitants of the Colony, well remembered what George the Third said to Joseph Lancaster, "I hope the time will come when not a child in the British Empire will be unable to read the Holy Scriptures." With the Scriptures were closely associated the names of the beloved Dukes of Sussex and the Duke of Kent, and he believed the name of the Queen now stood at the head of the list of the Bible Society; it was therefore peculiarly fitting that His Excellency should extend his patronage to the present Society. But there was another view of the subject. The Bible binds all Protestants together. This was not a new doctrine, but was well put in that aphorism of Calvert, where he said, "The Bible, and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants." And it was because the Bible was his religion that he (the Chief Justice) believed that if he did not believe so, he would be hypocritical. On an occasion like the present, he liked to look back upon the past; and he now recalled the intercourse he had with the great Dr Morrison, the friendships he had enjoyed—of his Lordship's predecessor (Bishop Smith), of Mr Beach and his predecessor, and of Dr Legge,—men whose common object and desire were, as one man, to extend the influence of the Bible, and to make it the religion of the world. Now had amongst us, and another way was he going again to see in this Colony; and he could call to mind many who had labored in the same field. He was not so dependent of the future as some were; the world would doubtless be done little by little; but he was sure if the English and American residents would only do what they could, and was so often talked of and heard of, and was so often talked of and heard of, they would only introduce the aspect of what is commonly called Western civilization; he was of opinion that much could be done. The Chinese were a watchful and observant people, and fully appreciated any self-sacrificing efforts on their behalf. His experience might be different to some; but such was his belief. The Bible Society placed the Bible in the hands of men, saying, "The world will take it up, and obtain an idea of the reason, and it fell to the duty of others to interpret the Scriptures. Milson said, "Let all whims of doctrine be blown to the winds; if truth prevail, I care not," and this was what the Bible Society said by their stout circulation of the Bible. Referring to the annual report of the Bible Society, his Lordship characterized it as the best geographical manual in existence. He said, "The Bible is the best geographical manual in existence. Where was the Bible equal to the interesting press as used by the Society? It was literally throwing a globe round the world with the extent of its operations. Again, the Society had been bold enough to incur obligations during last year to the extent of £199,000, trusting only in God, and in the promise that they who cast their bread upon the waters will find it many days hence." He was almost oppressed with the thought of the great work he had done. He could only ask those present to themselves examine the report which he had referred to. In this meeting, however, attended by so many ladies, he could not but make reference to a lady who died in this Colony as true a martyr to the cause as he—he alluded to Miss Baxter. He had seen the struggles of that good woman here, and he was standing by her poor children, and he cherished the memory of her for ever. He had a happier home than she had in England; but she left all and came to this Colony, where she labored steadily and humbly in doing good, and died in the midst of her work. His Lordship then alluded to the learning, ability and work which, though they could turn them into dollars if they chose, the missionaries devoted to the cause; he again reminded them of the fact that the Society was open to influence of the best kind, and the Society was calculated to do good work; and concluded by remarking that all who believed that the Bible contained all that was necessary for man's belief, ought to support the Society. He begged to second the resolution; which was then put by the Chairman, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Parry, in rising to move the second resolution, said that he was glad to be present on an occasion when a movement of British importance, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, was commenced. As a layman, he congratulated the Association on the high position it occupied in the Lord Bishop of the colony, and in the crowning the claims of the Society. It had never been the desire of all who value the "Book of books," to see it given to those nations who do not possess it, and, as it may almost be said, China is yet in the

straint of it. The endeavour to circulate more widely was urgently pressed upon all those who believed in the power and vitality of Christianity... He felt that to say that he would win the way, was a statement that would not be accepted by his friends... unless proof was forthcoming, that its influence had already been exerted, that its influence considered himself privileged in being able to testify that during his residence in South China instances had come under his notice which no reasonable person could doubt to be other than the result of change of life, and hopes beyond the present life... truth contained in the Scriptures... He could not have returned to have forward in connection with the society if he had not had an opportunity of personally observing that the endeavours already made had been productive of good results... A notable proof of what might be effected by the simple act of placing the Scriptures in the hands of intelligent persons, had come under his notice in the instance of a temple keeper... Many others could be referred to, but he would mention this as one which would disprove statements made regarding the want of reality and effectiveness of mission work... The example he would bring forward was that of a Chinese named Choea, who, having received the Scriptures from a Colporteur of the London Missionary Society, became convinced of the folly of idolatry, threw up his calling, and set to work among his acquaintances and friends as a self-appointed scripture reader... No foreigner had visited the district, consequently, no other motive than a desire to gain the appreciation of others for the "new doctrine" could have actuated the man... When he (the speaker) first became acquainted with Choea, it was shortly after the termination of the conventional festival at a time when the people were doing their utmost to rid the district of the man and his followers... The speaker, in company with Dr Legge and Choea had visited the city of Pookan, on the East River, in order to, if possible, prevent the continuance of the persecution to which those persons who had renounced idolatry were subjected... The expedition returned without success, as there was neither official nor general satisfaction... Choea remained in the city, was twice within forty-eight hours after the departure of the expedition brought into the presence of the Shun-kun, or Literati, and called upon to recant... This he steadfastly refused to do upon which he was tortured by being suspended by the arms during the night, and in an unbedded state was brought forward to the Literati to be interrogated... a second time... Nothing less than the officials or mandarin of the Qu-chow prefecture were cowed and submissive before the Gentry, this brave old man, when again brought into their presence, remained unshaken in his resolve to continue his ministrations, and expressed a hope that his judges would sooner or later accept the spirit and teaching of the "new doctrine" which he prized so highly... This patient refusal not to be coerced; the assembled Gentry, following the lead of some of their number, manifested Choea with repeated blows of their side arms... Mr Parry, proceeded to remark that he hoped the subscriptions which would be collected in the Colony for the purpose of furthering the aims of the Society would not be spread over too great an area; his experience was that with moderate means at command the best results are obtained... therefore begged to suggest that the employment of funds raised in Hongkong for the benefit of that place and the neighbouring Provinces of Canton... He had much pleasure in moving the resolution which was—"That the success which under the Divine Blessing has attended the British and Foreign Bible Society in its efforts to circulate the word of God in various languages throughout the world, and the fulfilment of Almighty God, and a loud shout of praise call for increased exertion and prayer; that an association be now formed, and entitled 'The Hongkong Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society,' and that the following be its officers and rules." The rules were then read by the secretary, and the following officers were named:—Patron H. E. the Governor; President, the Lord Bishop of Yokohama; President, the Hon. Chief-justice and Hon. F. Patten Law Committee, Hon. C. S. Smith, Col. Garwood and Mr F. Blackieal. The Committee comprehended all clergymen and missionaries willing to act in the interests of the Society.

Ruv. J. Vaughan (from India) seconded this resolution. He said that he had remarked that the Chinese were much more ready to receive people than the Hindus; and this was the reason why the former were the leading ones. Again, India was open to the living voice through the length and breadth of the Empire; while China was open out to the silent Word of God... Some objections to the circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment... True there were heights no one could surmount and depths which no one could fathom; but the way of salvation was plain and straight... The rev. gentleman then mentioned that a certain Persian who was enlightened and brought to the truth by the simple means of a copy of the New Testament.—The resolution was then carried.

His Excellency here produced a subscription list, and hinted that it would perhaps be interesting to see in future times the names of those placed first on the list... He was proud to see that his own name lay prominently on the list: One gentleman had given a donation of \$100 and promised a subscription of \$25 a year.

Rev. R. Leclier then proposed the following resolution:—"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to H. E. the Governor for presiding on this occasion, and for his attention to the business of the day... He was the only one present who had undertaken the responsibility of the committee of that noble society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and he was glad now to see it advance to manhood. It was a great mistake to say or think that the Chinese were incapable of impressions from the Bible, because he had seen them changed in life.

Mr Blackhead seconded the resolution, and augured prosperity to the Society under the presidency of His Excellency.—This resolution, having been put to its meeting by the Lord Bishop, was carried with acclamation.

His Excellency thanked the meeting, and noted the fact referred to by Mr Vaughan, that a printing society and a reading people would suit each other well. The meeting then separated.

When it is shower like a piece of leather
—What's it a driving rain.

**SUPREME COURT
IN BANKRUPTCY**

[illegible]

WHEN is a wagoner like the moon?—
When he's on the wain.

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